The Suffragist

5 CENTS

WEEKLY PAPER OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

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VOL. II | MARCH 21, 1914 | No. 12

When the Congressman Was Elected; His Return.

Program of the Week

Sunday, March 22—Regularly Weekly Tea, 4 to 6, Congressional Union Headquarters, 1420 F St.

Monday, March 23—Burlington Hotel, 8:15 P. M. Speaker: Miss Lucy Burns.

Tuesday, March 24—Home of Mrs. Irving Moller, 1729 H St., N. W., 4:30 P. M. Speaker: Miss Doris Stevens.

Thursday, March 26—Home of Mrs. John B. Henderson, 16th and Florida Ave., 11 A. M. Speaker: Mrs. Ida Husted Harper.

Rhode Island Presidential Electoral Bill

A very important measure is now before the Rhode Island State Legislature, with an excellent prospect of becoming law within a short time. This is a bill giving Rhode Island women the right to vote for Presidential Electors, the only measure of suffrage it is within the power of the Rhode Island Legislature to bestow on women. If it passes it will materially increase the voting power which now lies behind the women's struggle for nation-wide enfranchisement, for it will add five votes to the 82 votes in the Electoral College over which women now have power. With five more votes, and the prospect of many more after 1914, to make the political situation easy of control by women. The Rhode Island Bill is now betore the Judiciary of many more after 1914, to make the political situation easy of control by women. The Rhode Island Bill is now before the Judiciary committees of the Senate and the House. It is expected to be reported out in both houses within a few days, and will probably be voted on within a fortnight. A very large number of legislators, especially in the lower house, have expressed themselves as warmly in favor of the bill.

The Rhode Island women have done excellent work in behalf of the measure, every suffrage organization in the State uniting in harmonious action. A committee composed of the heads of all these organizations has had the bill in charge from its inception. Miss Elizabeth Upham Yates, President of the State Suffrage Association; Mrs. James Algeo, President of the Woman Suffrage Party of Rhode Island, and Miss Mary Brennan, President of the Women's Political Union, have done much of the work at the Legislature. Meetings in behalf of the bill are being held in every corner of the State.

It was to aid in the work for the Presidential Electoral Bill that Miss Emily Perry, organizer of the Congressional Union, was sent to Rhode Island. She has held many meetings and has been of great service in the work of organization.

Massachusetts Senate for Suffrage

For the first time in its history the Massachusetts State Senate passed the bill for an amendment to the Constitution, giving Massachusetts women the franchise. The vote, which was taken on March 10, was thirty-two to two, with one pair. The bill then went to the House, with a favorable chance of passing. It must pass two legislatures before going to the voters of the State.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

TREASURER'S STATEMENTS

The nation-wide demonstration on May 2nd on behalf of the Federal Amendment and the Washington procession of the following week, at which resolutions and petitions from every Congressional District in the country will be presented to Congress, asking for action on the Suffrage measure, are now near at hand.

Every suffragist must realize the importance of making these demonstrations great and impressive events. In order to do this, money is needed that we may have enough bands, enough banners, and that we may circularize the entire country in order to enlist the cooperation of suffragists from all parts of the land.

If you are not able to take a personal part in either the May 2nd or May 9th demonstrations, will you not help toward their success by sending at least $1.00 toward our fund for financing these events?

MARY MORRIS LOCKWOOD,
Treasurer Congressional Union.

Contributions Toward $50.000 Fund for Securing Passage of Federal Suffrage Amendment.

(Fund opened December 7th, 1912. Donations, membership fees and tickets are here listed, receipts from the purely business departments of THE SUFFRAGIST and Literature Committee not being included.)

List of contributions, March 10th to March 16th, 1914:

Miss Lavinia L. Dock	$3.75
Mary A. Lauder	3.00
Fannie I. Peter	2.00
Mrs. Eva S. Evans (collected)	10.00
Miss Maud F. Clark	14.00
Miss Marcia Curtin	.25
Mrs. Mary D. Owen-Chahoon	25.00
Mrs. Gilson Gardner	10.00
Collection	2.41
Sale of tickets	16.25
Membership fees	2.25
Total	$88.91
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFAGIST	30,213.22
Total to March 16th, 1914	$30,302.13

Suffrage Musicale.

A musicale for the benefit of the Stanton Suffrage Club will be held at the home of Mrs. Nevil Monroe Hopkins, 2128 Bancroft Place, on Saturday, March 28, at half past eight o'clock. Tickets are fifty cents and may be purchased at the headquarters of the Congressional Union, or at the home of Mrs. Hopkins. A most attractive program has been arranged, and will include songs by Miss Ethel Minor, Mrs. L. Howard, Miss Wilbur, Mr. Earl Clabaugh and Mr. J. F. Duggan. Miss Elizabeth Colhoun will give a recitation and Miss Jessie Herriot will dance. An evening of charming entertainment is assured all who attend.

Porto Rican Suffrage Bill.

A woman suffrage bill has been introduced into the Porto Rican Legislature. It provides for equal franchise rights, the right to serve on juries and to hold any public office.

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper on Question of Pressing for a Vote.

"The point now at issue is the best time for this vote. The Congressional Union, which has been the principle factor in bringing the question to its present stage, is strongly urging that it be deferred. On May 2nd there will be a nation-wide demonstration for woman suffrage such as the world never has seen. It is expected that in every city in the United States and in thousands of smaller places there will be parades, torch-light processions, outdoor rallies, and indoor mass meetings, with the adoption of a resolution calling upon Congress for the submission of a Federal Amendment. The National Association has been co-operating with the Congressional Union which originated the plan and has sent organizers to every State.

On May 9th all will converge at Washington where a monster parade will take place. The procession will form on Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House and the march will end at the East front of the Capitol. On these historic steps for the first time a mass meeting will take place, for which Congress has granted permission. At its close petitions and resolutions from every Congressional district in the United States will be presented to members of Congress, asking for the submission of this national amendment.

Could anything be so supremely ridiculous as to make all this demonstration after the Senate already had given an adverse vote? It is conceded even by the most sanquine that at the present time the best that could be hoped for is a majority, while a two-thirds vote is necessary for adoption. It does not require any political sagacity to see that this nation-wide demonstration for woman suffrage cannot fail to have a tremendous influence on public opinion, which must make itself felt upon Congress. In addition it will impress individual members with a strength of sentiment in their district which they do not imagine at the present time.

What then can possibly be the reason for pressing the question to a vote at this unpropitious moment? And yet this is exactly what Senator Ashurst, who has the matter in charge, seems determined to do, and the committee appointed by the National Suffrage Association is devoting its energies to his assistance! The committee asserts that the President and the Board are back of them, and Dr. Shaw herself indorses this assertion. All of them and Senator Ashurst himself, practically admit that the resolution cannot now secure the necessary two-thirds, and other members of the Senate committee admit it.

What is the game? Are the newspaper men here in Washington—shrewdest of guessers—correct, when they say the women are being "buncoed"? But why does the committee of the National Association help to play the game? Never once has the public received an intimation of its reason for urging a vote."—Syndicate Article. Sunday, March 15th, 1914.

The Nation-Wide Demonstration.

The beautiful spring weather that suddenly came to bless the eastern coast is a reminder that a few weeks only stands between us and the great suffrage demonstration, which is to take place in every section of the country on Saturday, May 2nd. Preparations for the demonstration began early in January, when Miss Alice Paul and Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr., made a tour through New England States — New York, New Jersey, Maryland and Pennsylvania—in behalf of the demonstration. Organizers were put to work in every one of the States visited, and in New York City arrangements were made to start the work in the far West under the efficient management of Senator Helen Ring Robinson, of Colorado, and Mrs. Emma Smith De Voe, president of the National Council of Women Voters. Soon afterwards, Mrs. Minnie Brooke started on an organizing tour through the southern States; Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs covered a number of States in the Middle West; and Miss Mabel Vernon undertook the organization of demonstrations in States of the south and west Last week Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, of the Executive Board of the Congressional Union, left on a tour which will take her through Michigan, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, Minnesota and Wyoming. By April 1st at the farthest the demonstrations will be well under way in every State in the Union.

Miss Alice Paul, who has been absent for over a month from the Washington headquarters in the interests of the nation-wide demonstration, returned on Sunday of this week. Miss Paul has conferred personally with many of the State suffrage leaders, and has sent representatives of the Union to confer with others, in order to hasten preparations for the demonstration in every State. Every mail brings in enthusiastic reports of progress. Many States, not satisfied with demonstrations in one or two cities, are arranging for State-wide demonstrations. Other States are planning to make the demonstration last over several days. It is certain that the demonstration will surpass anything of the kind ever attempted, and it cannot fail to make a deep impression, not alone on Congress, but on the entire country. When, as a culmination of the wonderful demonstration, delegates from every Congressional District in the United States meet in Washington, on May 9th, and march in a body to the Capitol, there to present every Congressman with resolutions asking for action on the suffrage measure, it is impossible to believe that Congress can fail to yield to the pressure of such overwhelming public opinion.

VERMONT.

Vermont is one of the States that has undertaken to organize a series of demonstrations throughout the State. The largest one will be held in Burlington, under the direction of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Van Patten, president of the Burlington Suffrage League. In Rutland there will be a demonstration under the direction of the recently organized Rutland Equal Suffrage League, of which Mrs. O. C. Ashton is president. Mrs. Mary Grace Canfield, Recording Secretary of the Vermont State Suffrage Association, is arranging a demonstration in the picturesque old town of Woodstock, which is planned especially to impress the summer colony which usually begins to arrive in the first days of May.

RHODE ISLAND.

So great has been the interest shown in Rhode Island that it has been decided to have the demonstration extend over a week, culminating in a monster demonstration in Providence on May 2nd. The demonstrations will be under the direction of Mrs. James Algeo, President of the Woman Suffrage Party of Rhode Island, Miss Mary Brennan, President of the Women's Political Union; Miss Elizabeth Upham Yates, President of the State Suffrage Association, and the College Equal Suffrage League. Miss Emily K. Perry, one of the best organizers of the Congressional Union, is at present in Rhode Island to assist in working up the big demonstration of May 2nd. Miss Perry is holding meetings every day, and has already secured the names of many Rhode Island women who will attend the May 9th demonstration in Washington.

NEW JERSEY.

Mrs. Edward F. Feickert, President of the State Suffrage Association, reports that a chain of demonstrations will begin at Cape May and will extend to Hoboken. One of the most novel of the demonstrations planned will be undertaken in Moorestown, under the leadership of Mrs. Lester Collins. This will take the form of an old-fashioned County Fair, to be held in the fashionable Moorestown Field Culb. There will be old-time horse races, cookery and needlework exhibitions, with prizes, fortune telling, games and sideshows. Of course, the culmination of the fair will be suffrage addresses from soap-box orators. Work on this demonstration was begun this week when a meeting was held on March 9th at Moorestown. Mrs. Edward Feickert, President of the New Jersey State Association, was the principal speaker. Miss Helen Paul, President of the Moorestown Suffrage League, presided. Arrangements were made for Moorestown's participation in the universal Suffrage Day and plans were made for working up a big delegation from Moorestown to go to Washington for the May 9th procession. It is expected that twenty-five members of the Moorestown League will go down for this occasion.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Mrs. George Piersall, Chairman of the Philadelphia procession and demonstration, who is doing splendid organizing work throughout the State, recently visited Harrisburg, where she addressed a conference of suffrage workers from various parts of the State, arousing great enthusiasm for the demonstration. A committee of the Congressional Union has been formed in Philadelphia to work up a big delegation from that city for the Washington demonstration. It is anticipated that at least five hundred Philadelphia women will march in the Washington procession. Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr., is Chairman of the Committee, and the other members are Mrs. Lucretia M. B. Mitchell, Mrs. Anna Lowerburg, Miss Harriet Dulles, Miss Mary Burnham and Miss Sarah G. Tompkins.

ILLINOIS

Illinois women are hoping that the Governor of the State will return a favorable reply to their request that May 2nd be proclaimed a State holiday. It is desired that working women shall be free to take part in the many demonstrations which are being arranged throughout Illinois. In Chicago a great mass meeting preceded by a procession is being planned, under the direction of Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, President of the State Suffrage Association. In view of their recent enfranchisement the Illinois women expect to make May 2nd a day of great rejoicing.

MONTANA.

Mrs. Emma Smith DeVoe, President of the National Council of Women Voters, who is organizing for the demonstration in the northwestern States, paid a visit to Butte, Montana, where she addressed a large meeting and organized a committee to arrange for a demonstration in Butte. Mrs. De Voe held a number of conferences with organized labor people who are taking a warm interest in the events of May 2nd and 9th.

IDAHO.

Mrs. De Voe has just finished a three weeks tour of Idaho, and reports that demonstrations have been arranged in Boise, Pocatello and Twin Falls. At Boise Mrs. De Voe was guest of honor and the principal speaker at the Susan B. Anthony Birthday dinner on February 14th, which was presided over by Miss Margaret Roberts, President of the Idaho State Association.

UTAH.

Utah was also visited by Mrs. De Voe, who held a large meeting in Salt Lake City, which will be the scene of the May 2nd demonstration. Mrs. George Sutherland, wife of Senator Sutherland, is co-operating enthusiastically in the work of organizing the Utah demonstration.

WASHINGTON.

Washington plans to make her demonstration State wide. At least a dozen cities are planning processions, pageants and mass meetings. It is particularly gratifying to see the women voters of the country falling in so generously with the demonstration which is intended to hasten action on the measure to enfranchise the women of all the States.

Miss Vernon's Tour

Miss Mabel Vernon, who left last week on an organizing tour through the South and West, has spent this week in West Virginia. Miss Vernon reports the greatest possible enthusiasm over the plan for the universal Suffrage Day. She first visited Grafton, where she conferred with the President of the Suffrage League and arranged for a demonstration in that town on the 2nd. She then went to Fairmont, where she conferred with the State President, Miss McKinney, and other members of the State Executive Board. On account of the size of the State and the lack of good railroad facilities, they considered it wise to divide the demonstration into four parts, one to be given in each section of the State rather than to unite in one. The State officers have decided to hold an open-air meeting in Court House Square in Fairmont and it has also been decided that there will be demonstrations in Charleston and Parkersburg on the 2nd.

Over Half of the People in Washington
EAT CORBY'S BREAD---WHY?

VOL. II MARCH 21, 1914 No. 12

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Weekly paper of the

CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE
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DARLING 34 PRINTER

SENATE AND HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NUMBER ONE Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United State of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

Introduced:
In the Senate: April 7, 1913, by Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon.
In the House: April 7, 1913, by Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming.

Referred:
In the Senate: April 7, 1913, to the Woman Suffrage Committee.
In the House: April 7, 1913, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported:
In the Senate: June 13, 1913, unanimous favorable report.

Discussed:
In the Senate: July 31, 1913, twenty-two Senators in favor, three opposing.
September 18, 1913, Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, demands immediate action.
On January 21, 1914, Senator Ashurst of Arizona, delivered a speech urging the passage of the Amendment.

Present Status:
In the Senate: Awaiting action.
In the House: Before the Judiciary Committee.

New Amendment Proposed

The National American Woman Suffrage Association, through its Congressional Committee, has introduced into Congress a new Federal Amendment. It has not yet been formally introduced into either House, but it has been freely circulated among Senators and Representatives, it was spoken to by a member of the Congressional Committee of the National Association at the hearing on the original amendment before the House Judiciary Committee, and it has been persistently and energetically lobbied. The text of the proposed amendment reads as follows:

"Whenever any number of legal voters of any State, to a number exceeding ten per cent of the number of legal voters voting at the last preceding election held in such State, shall petition for the submission to the legal voters of said State of the question whether women shall have equal rights with men in respect to voting at all elections to be held in such State, such question shall be so submitted and if, upon such submission, a majority of the legal voters of the State voting on the question shall vote in favor of granting to women such equal rights, the same shall thereupon be deemed established, anything in the constitution or laws of such State to the contrary notwithstanding."

It is a little difficult to treat with seriousness an equivocating, evasive, childish substitute for the simple and dignified suffrage amendment now before Congress. But since it has received the sanction of the heads of the National American Association, and is likely therefore to be taken seriously by Congress, we are forced to comment on it, and to declare ourselves opposed now and always to the proposed amendment. We oppose it first because it would not expedite the enfranchisement of women. Even if it were passed by Congress, and we should think that every astute anti-suffragist Congressman would hasten to vote for it, if three-fourths of the State Legislatures ratified the action of Congress, no woman would thereby be enfranchised. Before nation-wide suffrage could be realized there would still be thirty-eight initiative petitions to circulate and thirty-eight referendum elections to be held. How long that process could be spun out is incalcuable. We hazard a guess that American women would vote, as the children say, the day after never.

We oppose the amendment because, while it is innocuous in itself, it is harmful nevertheless in that it divides the suffragists of the country and thus weakens the forces that are working for the vote. Could Congress, or that part of it that is opposed to suffrage, ask for a better situation? With that amendment before Congress, no man would have to avow him self an anti-suffragist. He need only "voice his honest conviction" that he belonged in one camp or the other. This would give the caucus a splendid chance to apportion the sheep in two folds in about equal numbers, making it impossible to pass any kind of a suffrage measure.

We oppose it because it is a weak measure, whereas the present suffrage amendment is a strong one. It represents the old-fashioned, indirect, slave-minded feminine manner of working. It cringingly admits that women's affairs, being less important than men's, cannot be proceeded with in plain, straight, honest, business-like fashion, but must be put in a class by themselves, a sort of an infant class, with nurses to see that they don't damage the bric-a-brac.

Certainly this proposed measure never can, to any thinking, self-respecting suffragist, be regarded as a possible substitute for a Federal Amendment removing the sex disability from the electoral system.

WHY WE WANT THE BILL POSTPONED

We have explained before, but repetition seems necessary, why it seems pressingly important that consideration of Senate Joint Resolution No. 1, the suffrage amendment bill, be postponed until later in the session, after the demonstrations of May 2nd and May 9th. It ought not to require explanation, since Senator Ashurst, who has charge of the bill, has openly declared, on the floor of the Senate, that the bill, if brought up at this time, will certainly fail. We do not want it to fail, hence we do not want it to be brought up and voted upon at a time when its failure is inevitable. That seems obvious. But, it is said, if the bill does not come up now it cannot be brought forward again this session. Why not? No rule of the Senate forbids. It is acknowledged by everyone, friend or foe, that the bill now carries a majority vote in its favor, and it requires no more than a majority vote to call it up at any time. Again it is claimed that no vote would be changed if the bill were postponed until May. We think differently. Many Senators have changed their minds about the measure since the day it was reported favorably by the committee. Many more may change their minds after a demonstration that extends across the continent and in one afternoon makes the principle consideration of the entire United States the question of votes for women. More Senators may change their minds on May 9th, when every Senator and Representative in Congress receives a resolution telling him that in every Congressional District in the United States the women are demanding the justice of equal suffrage.

The Congressional Union once more wishes to make its position plain. The bill, if voted on at once, will fail of the requisite two-thirds majority. Senators Ashurst and Thomas, who have the bill in Charge, have said so, and everyone who has followed the measure knows that they are right. Therefore, if the Democratic leaders force an untimely vote on the bill, thus wrecking a measure that there is every reason to hope can be passed later in the session, we shall hold those leaders responsible.

HAVE SUFFRAGISTS BEEN CONSULTED?

It is earnestly hoped that the rank and file of members of the National Woman Suffrage Association will keep their allegiance to the original suffrage bill now before Congress. There is no evidence that they have ceased to support it. In fact, when was the proposed amendment for initiative petitions for woman suffrage ever submitted to the members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association? At the last convention, held in Washington in November, 1913, the delegates went on record, and the entire Executive Board of the Association went on record as favoring the amendment now before the Senate, an amendment which has had the backing of the Association for more than fifty years. At no time during the convention was any possible substitute for that amendment suggested or hinted at as a contingent policy. It may strike the suffragists of this country that the action of the National American Association in introducing the new amendment without consultation with the body of the association savors a bit of autocracy.

The Woman Suffrage Amendment in Congress.

Interest in Washington has been at fever heat during the last week over the fate of the Woman Suffrage Amendment which is now being debated in the United States Senate. The bill reads as follows:

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"Section 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of this article."

Senator Ashurst of Arizona is in charge of the bill on the floor of the Senate, having reported it from the Woman Suffrage Committee. Senator Ashurst and Senator Thomas, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee, have been urging that the matter be voted on immediately. The National American Woman Suffrage Association, through statements issued by its President, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, and through the Chairman of its Congressional Committee, Mrs. Medill McCormick, have also urged an immediate vote. That the amendment could not receive the necessary vote at this time has been frankly stated by Senator Ashurst. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and Senator James of Kentucky who took a canvass of the Senate last week announced that there would be 44 for the suffrage measure and 49 against it. Senator Thomas of Colorado, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee also polled the Senate and announced that the Suffrage bill would be lost. While there is at the present time a strong sentiment for the measure, it is not sufficient to carry it at this moment, a two-thirds vote being required.

The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, realizing the situation, has endeavored to secure the postponement of the vote until opportunity had been afforded for every possible expression of sentiment on behalf of the measure, such as promised by the nation-wide demonstration of May 2nd and the Washington Procession of May 9th, which are being organized by the Congressional Union.

The Congressional Union, therefore, appealed to Senator Ashurst, by means of personal deputations, letters and telegrams from all parts of the country, urging him not to allow the measure to be wrecked by hasty action.

The Congressional Union has done everything in its power to prevent a hasty vote, because it is plain to everyone that a vote taken now would mean disaster to the present bill, and would necessitate introducing again, and taking through all its stages another bill. It is believed that the Union's efforts have not been in vain, since the recent course of events in Congress makes it seem probable that precipitate action has been prevented. The Congressional Union has not failed to point out to the majority party that if Senators Ashurst and Thomas, and other Democratic leaders insist on bringing the measure to a vote at this unpropitious time, when as they publicly announce, its defeat is certain, the responsibility of that defeat must rest upon them.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association has been urging an immediate vote because it is lobbying for another amendment to the United States Constitution which it wishes to push instead of the present one which has been advocated since the days of Susan B. Anthony. The amendment proposed by the National American Woman Suffrage Association is one which provides a referendum on the suffrage question in every State upon petition of ten per cent of the voters of that particular State. To this compromise amendment as a substitute for the present proposed amendment, the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage is unalterably opposed. It believes that such a bill will not only fail to expedite suffrage in the country, but will have the disadvantageous result of weakening the hope for the original suffrage amendment by complicating the situation in Congress and by allowing Congress to play one bill against the other.

On March 2nd the suffrage measure was made the unfinished business of the Senate through the efforts of Senator Ashurst who has the bill in charge. Since that time it has remained before the Senate, coming up every day as the unfinished business and calling forth a protracted debate.

Among those who have spoken in favor of the amendment are:

Senators Shafroth of Colorado,
Clapp of Minnesota,
Thompson of Kansas,
Chamberlain of Oregon,
Owen of Oklahoma,
Sherman of Illinois.

Those who have spoken in opposition to the amendment are:

Senators Bryan of Florida,
McCumber of North Dakota,
Thornton of Louisiana.

Senator Vardaman of Mississippi offered an amendment to the Resolution by inserting after the word sex: "but in all other respects the right of citizens to vote should be controlled by the State wherein they reside." This amendment is still pending. Senator Vardaman has spoken on it at considerable length.

Prospects for the final passage of the amendment this session, seem bright if it is not killed by being injudiciously pressed to a hasty vote before full consideration has been given it.

Suffrage Bill Debated in United States Senate.

During the week of March 14th the suffrage measure was not discussed. On March 16, however, the matter again came up.

Senator Ashurst announced in the Senate on March 16 that he had received telegrams from all parts of the country with regard to the time of voting on the suffrage bill. At his request the following telegrams were read into the Congressional Record:

BOSTON, MASS., *March* 13, 1914.
SENATOR ASHURST,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.
All suffragists are looking to you to accomplish the impossible and remove the suffrage amendment from the calendar of unfinished business.

LOUISE BURLEIGH.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., *March* 14, 1914.
SENATOR ASHURST,
Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.
Texas women commend your course in pressing vote.

M. ELEANOR BRECKENRIDGE,
President Texas Woman's Suffrage Association.

KINGMAN, ARIZ., *March* 14, 1914.
SENATOR H. F. ASHURST,
Washington, D. C.
Mrs. McCormick wires that it is expedient to have vote on suffrage at close of debate. Miss Paul wires to postpone until after May 2. Am inclined to trust Mrs. McCormick's judgment, but have implicit confidence in your judgment, so bring to vote if you can pass it.

FRANCES W. MUNDS.

YAZOO CITY, MISS., *March* 13, 1914.
SENATOR HENRY F. ASHURST,
Washington, D. C.
Would advise postponing vote on suffrage amendment. Believe imprudent to vote which requires two-thirds until after suffrage demonstration, May 2, when every section of the country will bring pressure to urge favorable consideration.

ANNIE K. DENT,
President Mississippi Woman's Suffrage Ass'n.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *March* 14, 1914.
SENATOR ASHURST,
Washington, D. C.
We look to you to use every effort to postpone vote on woman-suffrage amendment in Senate until after our May demonstrations.

MRS. DORA S. BACKMAN,
MRS. FRANK KILTON,
MRS. JULIUS STONE,
Representing Franklin County Woman's Suffrage Association of Ohio.

Senator Gronna of North Dakota then read the following telegram:

FARGO, N. DAK., *March* 15, 1914.
HON. A. J. GRONNA,
Senate, Washington, D. C.
It is the earnest desire of the North Dakota Suffrage League that you vote on suffrage amendment at close of the day.

MRS. E. M. DARROW, *President;*
MRS. C. F. AMIDSON, *Vice-President.*

Senator Bradley of Kentucky then said:

"I desire to file a telegraphic communication from Mrs. Breckenridge, President of the Kentucky Woman's Rights National Association, which I will ask to have read."

There being no objection, the telegram was read, as follows:

LEXINGTON, KY., *March* 15, 1914.
SENATOR WILLIAM O. BRADLEY,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.
The Kentucky Equal Rights Association urges that resolution submitting woman-suffrage amendment be put to vote immediately on close of debate in Senate.

M. McD. BRECKENRIDGE,
President Kentucky Equal Rights Ass'n.

The following debate then ensued, all questions being from the Congressional Record:

Mr. Smoot: Mr. President, I desire to say that I have received telegrams from citizens of a great number of the States of the Union, for and against immediate action on Senate joint resolution No. 1. In my opinion, there would not be one vote changed in this body if we should defer action until after the proposed demonstration of May 2. The joint resolution is now before the Senate as unfinished business, and it seems to me that the only proper course to pursue is to press it to a vote at as early a day as possible. If I thought that the joint resolution could be passed in the Senate by its continuation until after May 2, or even until the next session of Congress, I would not desire a vote at this time upon it; but I am quite sure that the National Organization for Woman Suffrage, at least the board of that organization, is in favor of immediate action upon the joint resolution; and I believe that the proper course is to secure a vote upon it at as early a date as possible.

Mr. McCumber: Mr. President, I have a very urgent request from the Woman Suffrage Association in my State that we proceed to vote upon Senate joint resolution No. 1 without longer delay. I do not know just exactly what answer to make to that request, and I will ask the Senator from Arizona (Mr. Ashurst) if he has yet determined, what course we should pursue in the matter?

Mr. Ashurst: Mr. President, in reply to the Senator from North Dakota, I will say that I am not in charge of the joint resolution, though there exists an erroneous impression prevailing to the effect that I am. The Senator from Colorado (Mr. Thomas), the chairman of the Committee on Woman Suffrage, is the Senator in charge of the joint resolution. He is unavoidably absent for the day; but I have a note from him, in which he requests that any contemplated action to be taken be deferred until he returns, which will be late this afternoon or tomorrow.

Moreover, I wish to say that the distinguished Senator from Utah (Mr. Smoot) has given very valuable assistance to the promotion of this joint resolution and to the suffrage question; and I think I will ask him to reply as to when a vote will be taken, if he is sufficiently informed to do so?

Mr. Smoot: Mr. President, I will say that the Senator from Colorado (Mr. Thomas) before leaving for New York called me over the telephone and stated that he desired to be here when the vote was taken, and that he wanted no delay whatever in the consideration of the joint resolution. I replied to him that from the number of Senators who had stated that they desired to speak upon the resolution I had not a doubt in my mind but that the resolution would not reach a vote today. The Senator from Colorado will return this afternoon; and at 2 o'clock today, when the joint resolution comes up as the unfinished business, I shall ask that it be then considered by the Senate.

Mr. McCumber: Mr. President, as the Senator from Arizona (Mr. Ashurst) is at present in charge of the joint resolution, I should like to ask the Senator his own opinion as to whether we ought to have a vote on it in the near future or allow it to go over until after May 2?

Mr. Ashurst: Mr. President, the Senator from North Dakota propounds to me a question, the answer to which will involve me in much embarrassment; but I have never yet declined to answer any question propounded to me; no question that has ever been propounded to me have I ever dodged. I would say to the Senator from North Dakota, in all frankness and in all fairness—and the Senate is entitled to know my position—some months ago, most if not all persons interested in this joint resolution requested me to urge this resolution to an immediate vote. Since it has been made the unfinished business, a number of excellent ladies have feared that the present time would not be a propitious or a wise one to vote.

Mr. President, *if we should vote now the joint resolution would fail to get a two-thirds majority,* for every Senator who indulges in the luxury of thinking into things, instead of thinking around things, is bound to know that the joint resolution will not get a two-thirds vote in its favor; and if we vote now those who are in favor of its postponement could never have dislodged from their minds the idea that they were betrayed. In other words, a large number of worthy people, men and women, feel that it ought to be postponed. Personally, I do not believe the resolution would get one more vote in May than it would get today. I am willing to vote now.

Mr. McCumber: Mr. President, I have not quite obtained the information I desire. This joint resolution either ought to be voted on within a reasonable time or else it ought not to continue to be the unfinished business, obstructing the way of every other measure. It is immaterial to me, personally, what is done with the joint resolution; but we ought to have some understanding as to whether it is the purpose of the Senator to continue this matter over until after May 2, or whether it is his purpose to secure a vote at an early date.

Mr. Ashurst: Mr. President, I will say, in reply to the Senator—not seeking to avoid any responsibility, because that is not a habit of mine—the distinguished Senator from Colorado (Mr. Thomas) is in charge of the joint resolution.

Mr. Bryan: Mr. President, when did the Senator from Arizona resign control of this measure?

Mr. Ashurst: I have never resigned anything.

Mr. Bryan: The Senator from Arizona had it made the unfinished business; he has been its champion on the floor; and he opposed, only a few days ago, postponing it until May.

Mr. Ashurst: That was because the Senator from Colorado was ill in his apartments and it devolved upon some member of the committee in that situation to perform the duty in the absence of the able and distinguished Senator from Colorado.

Mr. Bryan: The Senator from Colorado is also absent this morning.

Mr. Ashurst: He is unavoidably detained.

Mr. Bryan: Who is in charge of the joint resolution now?

Mr. Ashurst: I will be in charge until the Senator from Colorado returns.

Mr. Bryan: Does the Senator intend to keep it the unfinished business until the 2d of May, when the proposed demonstration is to be made?

Mr. Ashurst: The Senator asks the question merely for the purpose of embarrassment; but I will say that my conduct will be ample evidence of my intention.

Mr. Bryan: That is what I can not understand. (Laughter.)

Mr. Ashurst: There are many things the Senator can not now understand, but he will understand after he has had an experience such as I have had in the last two or three weeks. (Laughter.)

Mr. Gallinger: Mr. President, just a word. The Senator from Arizona frankly stated that the Senator from Colorado (Mr. Thomas) has charge of this joint resolution. It is not unusual for a Senator who reports a measure to allow some other Senator to take charge of it. It seems to me that we ought not to haggle over this matter, but let it go over until the Senator from Colorado returns.

Mr. Ashurst: I hope that will be done.

Mr. Gallinger: That it what ought to be done.

Mr. McCumber: There is no question about the joint resolution going over until the Senator from Colorado returns. The question that I asked was whether the Senator who has charge of the joint resolution, whoever he may be, purposes to have no vote on it until after May 2, or whether he purposes to have a vote on it prior to that time. We ought to have this information, so that we may be able to determine what we will do with other measures that should take the place of this joint resolution if it is to go off the calendar as unfinished business. I have no objection, of course, to the Senator letting it rest until the Senator from Colorado returns.

Mr. Ashurst: Mr. President, while I am on my feet, if the Senator will yield to me for a moment—

The Presiding Officer: Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Arizona?

Mr. McCumber: Certainly.

Mr. Ashurst: I wish to correct an erroneous impression which has been spread by a number of newspapers, whose high standing and high class ought to have preserved them from falling into such an egregious blunder. I noticed in one newspaper on last Saturday the erroneous statement that the Senator from Colorado (Mr. Thomas) was urging a postponement of the vote on the joint resolution, and that I was opposed to his views. I have no authority to speak for the distinguished Senator from Colorado; but I am very sure that he is not urging a postponement, and certainly I have never entered an objection to a vote in May.

Other business then intervened until two o'clock when the woman suffrage measure, being unfinished business, was again taken up.

Mr. Kern: Mr. President, I have just received in the last minute or two the following message:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *March* 16, 1914.

SENATOR JOHN W. KERN,
Washington, D. C.

Woman's Franchise League of Indiana desires vote on suffrage amendment at close of debate.

AMELIA R. KELLER, *President.*

In view of that I present a unanimous-consent agreement, and I hope it will be agreed to.

Mr. Smoot: Mr. President——

The Presiding Officer: Does the Senator from Indiana yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. Kern: I do.

Mr. Smoot: I ask the Senate not to present the unanimous-consent agreement at this time, for this reason: The Senator from Colorado (Mr. Thomas) is absent from the city. I believe that the chairman of the Committee on Woman Suffrage ought to be here when the unanimous-consent agreement is considered. It is for that reason alone that I suggest to the Senator that he refrain from presenting it at this particular time.

Mr. Kern: When will the Senator from Colorado be likely to be present?

Mr. Smoot: He will be here perhaps this afternoon, but surely tomorrow.

Mr. Kern: I withhold it for the present to see if he comes in this afternoon. I shall insist on some kind of an agreement, for several Senators have to go away on account of important business, myself and my colleague among the number. They should be here when it is voted on and I want the joint resolution voted on during this day, or else postponed until some definite day next week.

Mr. Smoot: I am in full accord with the Senator in trying to secure a unanimous-consent agreement. I only want him to postpone the request until the Senator from Colorado is here.

Mr. Kern: I will withhold it for the present.

Mr. McCumber: I understand that the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Thornton) desires to speak upon the unfinished business, and that his address will be rather brief. I wish to state that at the close of his address I will go on, with the permission of the Senate, and finish the address that I am making upon the grain-inspection bill.

(Continued on Page 8.)

The Washington Demonstration

Miss Lucy Burns, Chairman of the Procession Committee, reports that the work of organizing the great Washington demonstration of May 9th, the culmination of the nation-wide demonstration of May 2nd, is progressing rapidly. The committees have all been appointed and are vigorously performing their various duties. Some of the speakers have been secured, and the details of the pageant are almost entirely decided upon. Mrs. John Jay White has taken charge of the theater decorations, which will be purple, white and yellow, the colors of the Congressional Union. Iris and daffodils will be used in great masses, and it is hoped that members who have large gardens will contribute generously.

Tickets for the Belasco theatre meeting are now on sale at the headquarters of the Congressional Union, 1420 F Street, Washington, D. C., at $1 00, 75c, 50c and 25c. It is expected that all the boxes will soon be disposed of to different suffrage organizations. Mrs. Thomas Hepburn, President of the Connecticut State Suffrage Association will be one of the speakers of the meeting, and Mrs. Donald Hooker, Chairman of Finance of the Union, will make the collection speech. It is hoped that the collection will be the largest sum ever gathered in a suffrage meeting in America. In English suffrage meetings it is not at all uncommon to raise enoromus sums of money within a few minutes. The Women's Social and Political Union has raised twenty thousand dollars in half an hour at one of its huge Albert Hall meetings. Women send their jewels, their watches, their most cherished oraments to the platform to be sold for suffrage. It is impossible to believe that American women will withhold their bounty at this critical time in the history of the movement, when complete victory is within easy reach of the workers. Mrs. Hooker is a splendid money raiser, and she is preparing an especially persuasive speech for this great occasion.

The procession is certain to be a very beautiful and inspiring sight. The marchers will wear white and will carry armsful of purple, white and yellow blossoms. Mrs. William Kent, as Chairman of Bands, will make the musical part of the procession a success, and Miss Lena Hitchcock, in charge of banners, will take care that the color schemes and the decorative effects are artistic. A very large number of women are coming from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wilmington, and from many cities in Virginia, New Jersey, Maryland, and the southern States.

The procession will assemble in streets directly adjacent to the Belasco Theatre, where the big meeting will be called together at one o'clock. One section will gather in Madison Square, the street facing the theatre. Another will form in LaFayette Square, and others in Pennsylvania Avenue, before the White House, in Executive Avenue, and side streets. At three precisely the procession will start, marching the length of Pennsylvania Avenue, a distance of about three quarters of a mile to the Capitol. Halting at the East Plaza, the procession will become a mass meeting, after which the delegates will present the resolutions passed at every demonstration on the country on May 2nd. The ceremonies at the Capital are being planned with great care, as it is desired to make the occasion one of impressive beauty and strength.

Pledges to march are pouring in with every mail. Miss Lucy Burns, as chairman of the committee, urges all who intend to march to get their pledges in at the earliest possible moment, as her work will be greatly facilitated if she can plan details at once. Sign the pledge card below, and send it to Miss Burns at headquarters, 1420 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Pledge to March
in the
Suffrage Procession
From Lafayette Square to the Capitol, Washington, D. C.
Saturday, May 9th, 1914

Name .....

Address .....

Section of Procession .....

The procession will form at 2 p. m. on Madison Square, in front of the Belasco theatre, and will start at 3 p. m

THE SUFFRAGE BALL.

The success of the Suffrage ball, to be held in the large ballroom of the Hotel Willard, on April 21st, is already an assured thing. The big ballroom, which comfortably accommodates two thousand dancers, will unquestionably be filled, for not only is a very large attendance of Washington society a certainty, but there is every prospect that many visitors from Baltimore and other cities will be present. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Ball Chairman, has many friends in Washington, and she will probably also bring a group of friends from New York. The Committee on Arrangements, Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. Nevil Monroe Hopkins and Mrs. Robert Baker, as well as the long list of patronesses represent the best elements of Washington's official society. The Girl's Committee, under the chairmanship of Miss Mary Morgan, cousin of Gifford Pinchot, is an assurance that no dearth of dancing men need be feared. The following young women at present comprise the Girl's Committee: Miss Helen Buchanan, daughter of General James A. Buchanan; Miss Desha Allen, daughter of Colonel Allen; Miss Elizabeth Kent, daughter of Representative Kent of California; Miss Marie Peary, daughter of Rear Admiral Peary; Miss Emily Beatty, daughter of Admiral Frank Beatty, Miss Marcia Murdock, daughter of Representative Victor Murdock, of Kansas, and Miss Edith Goode, one of the galaxy of players who so admirably presented the suffrage plays in February.

Mr. Ormsby McCammon has consented to be Chairman of the Floor Committee, and Mr. Myron Parker, Jr., is Chairman of the Dance Committee. Mr. Parker and his sister are considered to be among the best amateur dancers in the United States, their rendition of many of the most difficult of the new dances being really professional in its excellence. Mr. Parker will be one of the judges of the competitive dancing, and he will have associated with him such connoiseurs as Mr. Ormsby McCammon, Mr. T. J. Fuller and Captain Theodore Baldwin, Jr. No feature of the forthcoming ball has attracted more attention or excited warmer interest that this dancing competition, which will be confined to the popular new dances, the Tango, the Hesitation Waltz and others. There are plans for making this an inter-city competition, with prizes not only for dancers but for cities. The prizes which are now being chosen, will probably be silver cups.

Among prominent women who are working to make the suffrage ball the most successful social event of the season are Miss Aline Solomon, the well-known artist and former vice-president of the Martha Washington Chapter of the D. A. R; Mrs. Ormsby McCammon and Mrs. Randolph Keith Forrest. Many others have shown an interest in the ball, and application for boxes have already begun to come in. The advantages of having a box are manifest, for aside from the convenience of having a place to meet friends, boxholders will be at a decided advantage in viewing the dancing contests.

MISS RUTH PARKER
Who will dance with her brother,
Mr. Myron Parker, Jr.

Tickets to the ball are $2, which includes a collation. They may be had of any of the Committee on Arrangements, and they are on sale at the headquarters of the Congressional Union.

The following are patronesses of the ball:
Mrs. Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin;
Mrs. Key Pittman, of Nevada;
Mrs. Albert Cummins, of Iowa;
Mrs. Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana;
Mrs. Albert Hitchcock, of Nebraska;
Mrs. John Shafroth, of Colorado;
Miss Alma Perkins, of California;
Mrs. Claudius M. Stone, of Illinois;
Mrs. Frank Mondell, of Wyoming;
Mrs. Henry Danforth, of New York;
Mrs. Henry George, Jr., of New York;
Mrs. Andrew Peters, of Massachusetts;
Mrs. Victor Murdock, of Kansas;
Mrs. Solomon Prouty, of Iowa;
Mrs. James Good, of Iowa;
Mrs. Joseph Knowland, of California;
Mrs. Ormsby McCammon,
Mrs. Harry Hyland Kerr,
Mrs. Charles Howery,
Mrs. Stephen Olen Richey,
Mrs. Joseph Mitchell,
Mrs. Morvin Thompson,
Mrs. William Barrett Ridgeley,
Mrs. Delos Blodgett,
Mrs. William H. Claggett, Jr.,
Mrs. Randolph Keith Forrest,
Mrs. Robert Baker,
Mrs. Eliphalet Andrews,
Mrs. George Odell,
Mrs. Gilson Gardner,
Mrs. Irving Moller,
Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood

SUFFRAGE DEBATE IN SENATE.

(Continued from page 6)

Mr. Thornton: I do not wish to interrupt the continuity of the remarks of the Senator from North Dakota. It will not take more than 5 or 10 minutes to submit what I have to say, and I will be perfectly willing to have the unfinished business temporarily laid aside in order that the Senator from North Dakota may conclude his remarks.

Mr. McCumber: I will state to the Senator that it will probably take me considerably over an hour—it may be two hours—and therefore I wish to have the Senator go on, and I can proceed after he finishes.

Senator Thornton of Louisiana then made an extended speech against the bill, after which the suffrage discussion was closed for the day. It is expected that debate will be resumed on the afternoon of March 17, as this paper goes to press.

The Eight Hour Law in the National Capital

By CONSTANCE D. LEUPP.

It is rather a sad commentary on the conditions under which women work that the employers of Washington, together with a certain number of well-intentioned but rather short-sighted reformers, should find the adjustment to the new LaFollette eight-hour law so very difficult that they have condemned the law.

To the Consumers' League the significant thing about the occasional replacement of women with men and the lowering of wages in those employments where women are paid by the hour, is what very bad standards we have before the law passed.

As a matter of fact, the adjustment is not as difficult as the present rather absurd outcry would lead one to believe. From the English of Lord Shaftsbury's time, we have the following quaint quotation:

"In the beginning, the proposal to restrict children to a working day about thirty per-cent longer than strong men now think good for themselves, was greeted almost hysterically, and the ruin of trade and commercial collapse of the country were freely prophesied as the necessary result. Inquiry after inquiry, commission after commission, have demonstrated the groundlessness of these rather unmanly terrors."

This is what happened when in 1832 the first Child Labor Law passed in England. It took fifteen years to amend it into a statute which would also restrict the world of adult women to ten hours a day.

In 1874 Massachusetts passed a ten-hour law and today we see the Massachusetts textile industry leading New England.

Within the year a new law has come into effect in Massachusetts, limiting the working hours of children to eight a day. This would seem to be a very modest and obvious reform, but one has only to follow the Massachusetts papers to see how great has been the outcry against it.

In 1911, the California eight-hour law came into effect. The period of readjustment and protests lasted two or three months. Then everybody—both employer and employee—settled down and found that it was a satisfactory and workable law. The number of women who were replaced by men, as shown by subsequent study made by the Bureau of Labor report—was negligible; the number of extra women employed where the shift system was instituted was considerable. Women could, whose wages were permanently reduced, not be found.

One case is reported where in a cracker packing factory the employer threatened to lower wages and was stopped by his own employees who demonstrated to him that they could pack as many crackers in eight hours as they had formerly packed in ten.

The fact is that aside from the protection of health and morals which the curtailment of women's working hours provides, there is excuse enough for these laws on the ground of efficiency alone. Everywhere it has turned out that women, and even men, working on a ten-hour day are more efficient machines than when working twelve hours; and that the eight-hour day shows another great gain over the ten-hour day.

The Consumers' League does not deny that the adjustment is difficult. Instead, the Consumers' League submits that it is difficult to adjust one's self with composure to the surgeon's knife. This is no reason for allowing a diseased condition of the body to continue. And so it is with the community.

If the adjustment to the eight-hour law is difficult, let the blame rest where it belongs—not on the new law—but on the exceedingly bad industrial conditions which make such radical measures necessary. The eight-hour law is by no means a panacea. The next task of the Consumers' League of the District of Columbia will be to work for a minimum wage board.

Women Clerks May March.

Women clerks in the employ of the United States Government will be permitted to march in the suffrage procession and may also take part in the demonstration at the Capitol Grounds, on May 9th. They must, however, appear as individuals and not as a group of government employees. Mrs. William Kent took up the matter with Commissioner McIlhenny of the Civil Service Commission, and obtained from the Commissioner the assurance that the pamphlet issued by the Civil Service Commission entitled "Information Concerning Political Assessments and Partisan Activities of Federal Office Holders and Employees," did not operate to forbid women from being open advocates of suffrage. Commissioner McIlhenny assured Mrs. Kent that there was no rule against women employees of the Government joining suffrage associations, but that it was not thought advisable that they hold office in such associations. They were not barred from marching in suffrage processions or taking part in demonstrations.

Mrs. Gilman Joins Union.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, the distinguished author of Women and Economics, and other well-known works, and editor of The Forerunner, is a new member of the Congressional Union. Mrs. Gilman, whose brilliant suffrage lecture at the Assembly Hall of Woodward and Lothrop last week was heard by a large number of Washington women, thinks very clearly and directly on her subject. "It seems to me," said Mrs. Gilman, "that the whole suffrage movement can be summed up in a nutshell by three questions. First: Is a Democratic form of government beneficial to human beings? Second: Does a Democratic form of government require the exercise of suffrage? Third: Are women human beings?" Because she answers all three of these questions in the affirmative, Mrs. Gilman became a member of the Union.

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